

# *United States-U.S.S.R. Exchange Missions*

**E**ARLY in 1956, under the auspices of the Public Health Service, four Russian virologists visited several poliomyelitis research institutions in the United States. Immediately following their visit, a group of American scientists visited a number of medical institutes and organizations in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation stated that poliomyelitis in the Soviet Union has not presented as much of a public health problem as it has in the United States. There have been several serious outbreaks in certain Soviet Republics, but the incidence rate, though increasing, is approximately one-tenth as high as it is in this country.

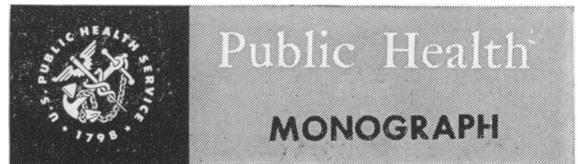
Soviet research on poliomyelitis is in the early stages of technical development, but it has nevertheless made important contributions, such as the possible discovery of a type 4 virus. With the establishment of the Poliomyelitis Research Institute, where modern methods and equipment are used and which has an adequate supply of susceptible cells for tissue culture work, it can be expected that Soviet workers will soon be able to do large-scale diagnostic work and competent fundamental research and to use these for the development of applied techniques.

Other timely subjects discussed during the visit of the poliomyelitis team were the early laboratory diagnosis of epidemic influenza, attenuated live virus vaccines against influenza, measles, and mumps, Soviet research work on viral hemorrhagic fevers, viral chorioencephalitis and other virus diseases and the development of vaccines against brucellosis and tularemia.

The Soviet delegation repeatedly stated their belief in the freedom of scientific thought and freedom of exchange of ideas as the cornerstones of international and national science.

They felt sure that the situation in the Soviet Union today is such as to warrant mutual understanding and close relationships between the scientists of the Soviet Union and the United States.

It is hoped that the program of exchange of scientific information, which began with the visit of the four Russian virologists, will continue for the benefit of both countries. Cer-



## No. 50

The accompanying article summarizes Public Health Monograph No. 50, published concurrently with this issue of Public Health Reports.

Readers wishing the report in full may purchase copies of the monograph from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. A limited number of free copies are available to official agencies and others directly concerned on specific request to the Public Inquiries Branch of the Public Health Service. Copies will be found also in the libraries of professional schools and of the major universities and in selected public libraries.

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United States-U.S.S.R. medical exchange missions, 1956. Public Health Monograph No. 50 (PHS Publication No. 536). 95 pages. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1955. Price 50 cents.

tainly their visit paved the way for the American exchange mission to the Soviet Union.

At the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which took place during the visit of the American Mission on Microbiology and Epidemiology to the Soviet Union, reference was made to the detrimental features of overcentralization and secrecy. Encouragement was given to exchanges of opinion, development of research at universities and relaxation of secrecy measures.

At this Congress, also, it was stated that Russia has nearly 3,000 institutions of research and education, of which more than one-third are in Moscow and Leningrad, and that 60 percent of the scientists of the ministries and 85 percent of the members of academies are to be found in these two cities.

The mission found that science has a preferred status in Soviet society. Medical education is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health. There are 78 medical schools; each Republic and each large city has at least one.

About 65 percent of the physicians and medical students are women.

Every activity in science and related technology is grouped into institutes: educational, research, and production. The mission visited 18 institutes and 3 centers of medical training, inspecting laboratory processes and discussing problems of mutual interest, which included poliomyelitis, Russian vaccines (including one for dysentery), preparation of antitoxins and immune globulin, the virus theory of cancer, and other medical and laboratory developments.

The mission found that the Soviet research institutes which they visited all had basic equipment available. Other technical equipment, however, appeared to be in short supply, and they were told that rare chemicals were difficult to procure. The Soviet institutes were equipped to turn out any biological required.

Members of the American Medical Mission were convinced that scientists of the United States should not continue to ignore Soviet medicine and research.

## Public Health Adviser and Analyst Positions

Examinations for public health advisers and public health analysts, at basic entrance salaries of from \$4,525 to \$11,610, have been announced by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. These positions are located in the Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Full information about these examinations may be obtained by writing to the Executive Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Public health advisers assist States, communities, and groups in the development of adequate health services, in the maintenance of a healthful environment, in the development of the Nation's hospital and related health facilities, in the administration of

grants-in-aid, and in the improvement of public health administration.

The work performed by the public health analyst involves identifying current and future public health problems and contributing to evaluations of the effectiveness of public health programs and methods. Analysts may have responsibilities for making studies, for example, toward relieving shortages of health personnel, extending service to patients, and making surveys of health problems.

The experience required to fill these positions includes 3 years general and up to 3 years specialized, depending on grade. Four years of appropriate college study may be substituted for the general experience requirements. Graduate study in fields related to the work of a public health adviser or analyst may be substituted for 1 year of the specialized experience requirements.

# publications

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## National Stay-in-School Campaign

### Handbook for communities

*Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Labor. 1957. 24 pages. 15 cents.*

Directed to parents, teachers, students, and other interested persons as part of a nationwide campaign, this handbook contains factual information about the school dropout problem and offers specific suggestions for encouraging more high school and college students to stay in school.

The handbook tells why we need a stay-in-school campaign, how to conduct a community drive, and what various individuals can do. Also included are appeals directed to youth, facts illustrating the importance of education, slogans, quotations, and a timetable of activities.

A limited number of free copies are available from the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C., and the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

## Film Reference Guide for Medicine and Allied Sciences

*PHS Publication No. 487. Revised June 1957. 147 pages. 60 cents.*

Revised extensively, this guide supersedes all previous issues. It is designed to provide members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Training Aids, as well as film users outside ICMTA member agencies, with a ready reference to selected medical films and to where they can be obtained.

Publication numbers for other ICMTA members are: Air Force,

AFP 160-15-1; Army DA Pamphlet 108-2; Navy, NAV MED P 5042, Rev. 6-57; Veterans Administration, VA Catalog 7.

Copies can be obtained from the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

## References on Aging for Health Personnel

*PHS Publication (unnumbered) 1957. 19 pages; mimeographed.*

A 15-page annotated bibliography of periodicals includes such topics as living arrangements, physical health, mental health, institutional facilities and care. There is also a four-page selected list of books and pamphlets. It was prepared by nursing and nutrition consultants of the Chronic Disease Program.

## Milestones in Venereal Disease Control

### Highlights of a half century

*PHS Publication No. 515. 1957. 11 pages. 10 cents.*

Significant events in the history of venereal disease control have been compiled in this pamphlet to provide a handy source of information for persons interested in this field. It also provides an extensive reference list.

## Traineeships for Nurses

*PHS Publication No. 520. 1957. Folder.*

This folder describes what the Professional Nurse Traineeship Program of the Public Health Service offers to graduate nurses interested in preparing for teaching, supervisory, or administrative positions. It outlines traineeship provisions, eligibility requirements, how awards

are made, and when they can be used.

Training institutions where further information can be obtained or application can be made are listed.

## Ticks or Ixodides of the U.S.S.R.

*PHS Publication No. 548. 1957. By George Anastos. 397 pages.*

This comprehensive review of literature brings together into one volume and into the English language available information on ticks in the U.S.S.R.

Under each species information is presented concerning synonymy, geographic distribution and host distribution, hosts of the various stages, seasonal activity, habitat, life cycle, habits, control measures against the species, and parasites of the ticks and their relation to human and animal diseases. Where species of ticks are not endemic to Russia, limited information about their occurrence in other countries is included.

## Research Grants and Fellowships Awarded by the Public Health Service in 1956

*PHS Publication No. 532. 1957. 98 pages. 30 cents.*

Research grants and fellowships awarded by the Public Health Service to non-Federal institutions and to individuals for support of research and training in medical and related sciences for the period July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1956, are listed in this annual report.

A preliminary statement explains briefly the entire awards program and summarizes the awards by the seven categorical institutes and the Division of Research Grants of the National Institutes of Health for fiscal 1956.

The listings are alphabetically arranged by State or country, institution, and investigator or fellow. Following the name of the investigator is a brief descriptive title of

the research, an identifying number which indicates the supporting institute, and the funds awarded for fiscal year 1956. Names of fellowship recipients are interspersed alphabetically among research investigators. The type of fellowship, the department of the institution in which the recipient holds his fellowship, and the sponsoring institute are indicated.

## Health Manpower Source Book

### Dental hygienists

*PHS Publication No. 263, section 8. 1957. By Walter J. Pelton, Elliott H. Pennell, and Helen M. Vavra. 87 pages; tables and charts. 50 cents.*

This first national inventory of the dental hygiene profession is designed to aid dental manpower planning programs by providing statistical information regarding current status and recent trends in supply and demand for hygienist's services.

In addition to a brief history of the profession, the source book includes information on number, location, and capacity of dental hygiene schools; age and school attended by students graduating in different years; the educational costs, residence, and planned practice locations for students currently in school. The development of State laws governing the practice of dental hygiene and current legal requirements for licensure are discussed.

The report presents data on geographic location, personal characteristics, employment status, and years of professional experience for a large group of dental hygienists who participated in a nationwide survey. Types of employment, hours worked, pay rates, and total earnings are analyzed for those currently active. Reasons given for retirement and plans for return to professional work are tabulated for those inactive at the time of the survey.

Survival ratios, by year of graduation, show the proportion licensed and proportion practicing in mid-

1954. They reflect the impact of retirement on the service potential of dental hygienists.

## What is Past is Prologue

*Communicable Disease Center, PHS Publication. August 1957. 38 pages.*

This comprehensive progress report reviews the activities of the Health Services Training Section of the Communicable Disease Center's Training Branch since its establishment in 1955 to extend education and training services to physicians, veterinarians, nurses, record analysts, and others not previously served.

Personnel in State public health training programs, continued education activities of institutions of higher learning, and professional schools of the health sciences will find the report of special interest.

Single copies can be obtained by addressing the Chief, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, 50 Seventh St., NE., Atlanta 23, Ga., Attention: Chief, Training Branch.

## How To Be a Nursing Aide in a Nursing Home

*PHS and American Nursing Home Association Publication (unnumbered). 213 pages; illustrated. \$2.50.*

Clearly written and fully illustrated, this manual tells nursing home aides how to perform simple nursing procedures.

The introduction gives pointers on appearance, health, and conduct. There are 62 lessons, each consisting of three parts—a brief introduction, what to do, and a series of questions. Helping patients achieve self-care is emphasized.

The lessons include making a bed; helping with food service; helping a patient into a chair; helping with a bed bath; care for the hands, fingernails, and hair of a patient; helping a patient dress and undress; how to use a footrest; admitting and discharging a patient; care of equip-

ment; taking temperature, pulse, and respiration; preventing bedsores; care for an incontinent patient; and care for a critically ill patient.

Copies can be ordered from The American Nursing Home Association, Hotel Bancroft, Springfield, Ohio.

## Cerebral Vascular Disease and Strokes

*PHS Publication No. 513. 1957. 15 pages; illustrated. 10 cents; \$7.50 per 100.*

Designed to give the public understandable facts about cerebral vascular disease and to encourage hopeful and constructive attitudes toward this problem, this booklet is written in popular language and is simply illustrated.

It describes the cerebral vascular system, what it is and how it works, causes and effects of cerebral vascular disease, strokes (cerebral vascular accidents), prevention, how strokes strike, hope and help for people who have had strokes, treatment, and rehabilitation.

**WHOOPING COUGH.** *PHS Publication No. 220. (Health Information Series No. 60.) Revised 1957. 1-fold leaflet. \$2 per 100.* Stresses the dangers of whooping cough and describes symptoms, communicability, prevention, and treatment of the disease.

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This section carries announcements of new publications prepared by the Public Health Service and of selected publications prepared by other Federal agencies.

Unless otherwise indicated, publications for which prices are quoted are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by cash, check, or money order and should fully identify the publication. Public Health Service publications which do not carry price quotations, as well as single sample copies of those for which prices are shown, can be obtained without charge from the Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

The Public Health Service does not supply publications other than its own.

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